

TWO PIECE BUTTON ASSEMBLY FOR CIRCUIT INTERRUPTING DEVICE WITH RESET LOCKOUT

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 119(e) from U.S. Provisional
5 Patent Application having application No. 60/444,424, filed February 3, 2003.

BACKGROUND

1. Field of the Invention

The present application is directed to a family of resettable circuit interrupting
devices and systems that includes ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCI's), arc fault
10 circuit interrupters (AFCI's), immersion detection circuit interrupters (IDCI's), appliance
leakage circuit interrupters (ALCI's), equipment leakage circuit interrupters (ELCI's),
circuit breakers, contactors, latching relays and solenoid mechanisms. More particularly,
the present application is directed to circuit interrupting devices that include a circuit
interrupting portion that can break electrically conductive paths at both a line side and a
15 load side of the devices.

2. Description of the Related Art

Many electrical wiring devices have a line side, which is connectable to an
electrical power supply, and a load side, which is connectable to one or more loads and at
least one conductive path between the line and load sides. Electrical connections to wires
20 supplying electrical power or wires conducting electricity to the one or more loads are at
line side and load side connections. The electrical wiring device industry has witnessed
an increasing call for circuit breaking devices or systems which are designed to interrupt
power to various loads, such as household appliances, consumer electrical products and
branch circuits. In particular, electrical codes require electrical circuits in home
25 bathrooms and kitchens to be equipped with ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCI), for

example. Presently available GFCI devices, such as the device described in commonly owned U.S. Patent 4,595,894, use an electrically activated trip mechanism to mechanically break an electrical connection between the line side and the load side. Such devices are resettable after they are tripped by, for example, the detection of a ground fault. In the device discussed in the '894 patent, the trip mechanism used to cause the mechanical breaking of the circuit (i.e., the conductive path between the line and load sides) includes a solenoid (or trip coil). A test button is used to test the trip mechanism and circuitry used to sense faults, and a reset button is used to reset the electrical connection between line and load sides.

However, instances may arise where an abnormal condition, caused by for example a lightning strike, occurs which may result not only in a surge of electricity at the device and a tripping of the device but also a disabling of the trip mechanism used to cause the mechanical breaking of the circuit. This may occur without the knowledge of the user. Under such circumstances an unknowing user, faced with a GFCI which has tripped, may press the reset button which, in turn, will cause the device with an inoperative trip mechanism to be reset without the ground fault protection available.

Further, an open neutral condition, which is defined in Underwriters Laboratories (UL) Standard PAG 943A, may exist with the electrical wires supplying electrical power to such GFCI devices. If an open neutral condition exists with the neutral wire on the line (versus load) side of the GFCI device, an instance may arise where a current path is created from the phase (or hot) wire supplying power to the GFCI device through the load side of the device and a person to ground. In the event that an open neutral condition exists, current GFCI devices, which have tripped, may be reset even though the open neutral condition may remain.

Commonly owned application Serial No. 09/138,955, filed August 24, 1998, which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference, describes a family of resettable circuit interrupting devices capable of locking out the reset portion of the device if the circuit interrupting portion is non-operational or if an open neutral condition exists. Commonly owned application Serial No. 09/175,228, filed September 20, 1998, which is

incorporated herein in its entirety by reference, describes a family of resettable circuit interrupting devices capable of locking out the reset portion of the device if the circuit interrupting portion is non-operational or if an open neutral condition exists and capable of breaking electrical conductive paths independent of the operation of the circuit interrupting portion.

Some of the circuit interrupting devices described above have a user accessible load side connection in addition to the line and load side connections. The user accessible load side connection includes one or more connection points where a user can externally connect to electrical power supplied from the line side. The load side connection and user accessible load side connection are typically electrically connected together. An example of such a circuit interrupting device is a GFCI receptacle, where the line and load side connections are binding screws and the user accessible load side connection is the plug connection (i.e., a three-prong or two-prong male plug). As noted, such devices are connected to external wiring so that line wires are connected to the line side connection and load side wires are connected to the load side connection. However, instances may occur where the circuit interrupting device is improperly connected to the external wires so that the load wires are connected to the line side connection and the line wires are connected to the load connection. This is known as reverse wiring. In the event the circuit interrupting device is reverse wired, fault protection to the user accessible load connection may be eliminated, even if fault protection to the load side connection remains. Further, because fault protection is eliminated the load terminals or user accessible plugs will have electrical power making a user think that the device is operating properly when in fact it is not. Therefore, there exists a need to detect faults when the circuit interrupting device is reverse wired. Also, there exists a need to prevent a device from being reverse wired.

SUMMARY

The present invention relates to a family of resettable circuit interrupting devices having a test button which is used to purposely trip the devices to determine whether such

devices are operating properly. The test button comprises a support piece which is attached to a mounting strap of the circuit interrupting device. A button piece with an integrated trunnion can then be detachably attached to the support piece. In this manner the two piece test button can be independently attached to the mounting strap. In another
5 embodiment, a test button piece can be mounted onto the support piece forming a pivot point between the support piece and the button piece is springingly mounted onto the mounting strap. The two piece test button of the present invention allows for a simpler structure for the mounting strap. The two piece button of the present invention can be assembled off line as a sub-assembly and speeds up manufacturing by eliminating loose
10 parts introduced onto the main assembly line.

In one embodiment, the circuit interrupting device includes a housing and phase and neutral conductive paths disposed at least partially within the housing between the first and second pairs of terminals. The phase conducting path ends at a phase terminal and the neutral conducting path ends at a neutral terminal. Preferably, one of the phase
15 terminals (e.g., from the first pair of terminals) is connected to a source of electricity and the other phase terminal (e.g., from the second pair of terminals) is available for connection to one or more loads.

The circuit interrupting device also includes a circuit interrupting portion that is disposed within the housing and configured to cause electrical discontinuity in one or
20 both of the phase and neutral conductive paths, between said line side and said load side upon the occurrence of a predetermined condition. A reset portion is disposed at least partially within the housing and is configured to reestablish electrical continuity in the open conductive paths.

Preferably, the phase conductive path includes a plurality of switch devices that
25 are capable of opening to cause electrical discontinuity in the phase conductive path and closing to reestablish electrical continuity in the phase conductive path, between said line and load sides. The neutral conductive path also includes a plurality of switch devices that are capable of opening to cause electrical discontinuity in the neutral conductive path and closing to reestablish electrical continuity in the neutral conductive path between said

line and load sides. In this configuration, the circuit interrupting portion causes the plurality of switch devices (with contacts) of the phase and neutral conductive paths to open, and the reset portion causes the plurality of switch devices (with contacts) of the phase and neutral conductive paths to close.

5 One embodiment for the circuit interrupting portion uses an electro-mechanical circuit interrupter to cause electrical discontinuity in the phase and neutral conductive paths, and sensing circuitry to sense the occurrence of the predetermined condition. For example, the electro-mechanical circuit interrupter includes a coil assembly, a movable plunger attached to the coil assembly and a banger attached to the plunger. The movable
10 plunger is responsive to energizing of the coil assembly, and movement of the plunger is translated to movement of said banger. Movement of the banger causes the electrical discontinuity in the phase and/or neutral conductive paths.

 The circuit interrupting device may also include a reset lockout portion that prevents the reestablishing of electrical continuity in either the phase or neutral
15 conductive path or both conductive paths, unless the circuit interrupting portion is operating properly. That is, the reset lockout prevents resetting of the device unless the circuit interrupting portion is operating properly. In embodiments where the circuit interrupting device includes a reset lockout portion, the reset portion may be configured so that at least one reset contact is electrically connected to the sensing circuitry of the
20 circuit interrupting portion, and that depression of a reset button causes at least a portion of the phase conductive path to contact at least one reset contact. When contact is made between the phase conductive path and the at least one reset contact, the circuit interrupting portion is activated so that the reset lockout portion is disabled and electrical continuity in the phase and neutral conductive paths can be reestablished.

25 The circuit interrupting device may also include a trip portion that operates independently of the circuit interrupting portion. The trip portion is disposed at least partially within the housing and is configured to cause electrical discontinuity in the phase and/or neutral conductive paths independent of the operation of the circuit interrupting portion. In one embodiment, the trip portion includes a trip actuator

accessible from an exterior of the housing and a trip arm preferably within the housing and extending from the trip actuator. The trip arm is preferably configured to facilitate mechanical breaking of electrical continuity in the phase and/or neutral conductive paths, if the trip actuator is actuated. Preferably, the trip actuator is a button. However, other
5 known actuators are also contemplated.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Preferred embodiments of the present application are described herein with reference to the drawings in which similar elements are given similar reference characters, wherein:

10 Fig. 1 is a perspective view of one embodiment of a ground fault circuit interrupting device according to the present application;

Fig. 2 is side elevational view, partly in section, of a portion of the GFCI device shown in Fig. 1, illustrating the GFCI device in a set or circuit making position;

15 Fig. 3 is an exploded view of internal components of the circuit interrupting device of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a plan view of portions of electrical conductive paths located within the GFCI device of Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a partial sectional view of a portion of a conductive path shown in Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is a partial sectional view of a portion of a conductive path shown in Fig. 4;

20 Fig. 7 is a side elevational view similar to Fig. 2, illustrating the GFCI device in a circuit breaking or interrupting position;

Fig. 8 is a side elevational view similar to Fig. 2, illustrating the components of the GFCI device during a reset operation;

25 Figs. 9-11 are schematic representations of the operation of one embodiment of the reset portion of the present application, illustrating a latching member used to make

an electrical connection between line and load connections and to relate the reset portion of the electrical connection with the operation of the circuit interrupting portion;

Fig. 12 is a schematic diagram of a circuit for detecting ground faults and resetting the GFCI device of Fig. 1;

5 Fig. 13 is a perspective view of an alternative embodiment of a ground fault circuit interrupting device according to the present application;

Fig. 14 is side elevational view, partly in section, of a portion of the GFCI device shown in Fig. 13, illustrating the GFCI device in a set or circuit making position;

10 Fig. 15 is a side elevational view similar to Fig. 14, illustrating the GFCI device in a circuit breaking position;

Fig. 16 is a side elevational view similar to Fig. 14, illustrating the components of the GFCI device during a reset operation;

Fig. 17 is an exploded view of internal components of the GFCI device of Fig. 13;

15 Fig. 18 is a schematic diagram of a circuit for detecting ground faults and resetting the GFCI device of Fig. 13;

Fig. 19 is side elevational view, partly in section, of components of a portion of the alternative embodiment of the GFCI device shown in Fig. 13, illustrating the device in a set or circuit making position;

20 Fig. 20 is a side elevational view similar to Fig. 19, illustrating of the device in a circuit breaking position; and

Fig. 21 is a block diagram of a circuit interrupting system according to the present application.

Figs. 22-28 show the two embodiments of the two piece test button independently attached to a mounting strap of the circuit interrupting device of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The present application contemplates various types of circuit interrupting devices that have at least one conducting path. The conductive path is typically divided between a line side that connects to supplied electrical power and a load side that connects to one or more loads. As noted, the various devices in the family of resettable circuit interrupting devices include: ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCI's), arc fault circuit interrupters (AFCI's), immersion detection circuit interrupters (IDCI's), appliance leakage circuit interrupters (ALCI's) and equipment leakage circuit interrupters (ELCI's).

For the purpose of the present application, the structure or mechanisms used in the circuit interrupting devices, shown in the drawings and described hereinbelow, are incorporated into a GFCI device suitable for installation in a single-gang junction box used in, for example, a residential electrical wiring system. However, the mechanisms according to the present application can be included in any of the various devices in the family of resettable circuit interrupting devices.

The GFCI devices described herein have at least two pairs of terminals (one for the line connection and the other for at least one load connection). The at least one load connection permits external conductors or appliances to be connected to the device. These connections may be, for example, electrical fastening devices that secure or connect external conductors to the circuit interrupting device, as well as conduct electricity. Examples of such connections include binding screws, lugs, terminals and external plug connections.

In one embodiment, the GFCI device has a circuit interrupting portion, a reset portion and a reset lockout. This embodiment is shown in Figs. 1-12. The configuration and electromechanical operation of the GFCI shown in Figs. 1-12 operate in the manner described in U.S. patent 6,437,953 which is incorporated herein by reference. In another embodiment, the GFCI device is similar to the embodiment of Figs. 1-12, except the reset lockout is omitted. Thus, in this embodiment, the GFCI device has a circuit interrupting portion and a reset portion, which is similar to those described in Figs. 1-12. In another

embodiment, the GFCI device has a circuit interrupting portion, a reset portion, a reset
lockout and an independent trip portion. This embodiment is shown in Figs. 13-20.

5 The circuit interrupting and reset portions described herein preferably use electro-
mechanical components to break (open) and make (close) one or more conductive paths
between the line and load sides of the device. However, electrical components, such as
solid state switches and supporting circuitry, may be used to open and close the
conductive paths.

10 Generally, the circuit interrupting portion is used to automatically break electrical
continuity in one or more conductive paths (i.e., open the conductive path) between the
line and load sides upon the detection of a fault, which in the embodiments described is a
ground fault. The reset portion is used to close the open conductive paths.

15 In the embodiments including a reset lockout, the reset portion is used to disable
the reset lockout, in addition to closing the open conductive paths. In this configuration,
the operation of the reset and reset lockout portions is in conjunction with the operation
of the circuit interrupting portion, so that electrical continuity in open conductive paths
cannot be reset if the circuit interrupting portion is non-operational, if an open neutral
condition exists and/or if the device is reverse wired.

20 In the embodiments including an independent trip portion, electrical continuity in
one or more conductive paths can be broken independently of the operation of the circuit
interrupting portion. Thus, in the event the circuit interrupting portion is not operating
properly, the device can still be tripped.

The above-described features can be incorporated in any resettable circuit
interrupting device, but for simplicity the descriptions herein are directed to GFCI
devices.

25 Turning now to FIG. 1, the GFCI device 10 has a housing 12 consisting of a
relatively central body 14 to which a face or cover portion 16 and a rear portion 18 are
removably secured. The face portion 16 has entry ports 20 and 21 for receiving normal or
polarized prongs of a male plug of the type normally found at the end of a lamp or
appliance cord set (not shown), as well as ground-prong-receiving openings 22 to

accommodate a three-wire plug. The GFCI device also includes a mounting strap 24 used to fasten the device to a junction box.

A test button 26 extends through opening 28 in the face portion 16 of the housing 12. The test button is used to activate a test operation that tests the operation of the circuit interrupting portion (or circuit interrupter) disposed in the device. The circuit interrupting portion, to be described in more detail below, is used to break electrical continuity in one or more conductive paths between the line and load side of the device. A reset button 30 forming a part of the reset portion extends through opening 32 in the face portion 16 of the housing 12. The reset button is used to activate a reset operation, which reestablishes electrical continuity in the open conductive paths.

The configuration and arrangement of the two-piece test button of the present invention is shown in Figs. 22-28. Referring to Fig. 22 there is shown the configuration of the mounting strap to which the two-piece test button of the present invention is attached. The mounting strap has various apertures and ground clips (clip A and clip B) arranged to engage grounding plug of an inserted plug from a device such as a household appliance. The ground clips are attached to the mounting strap with rivets (rivet A and rivet B). A circular opening serving as a mating hole for a button support (described infra) is located between the ground clips. The mounting strap has a bent down tab threaded to receive a ground screw secured to the tab by a ground nut.

Referring now to Fig. 23, there is shown the two piece test button of the present invention mounted onto the mounting strap. The two piece test button comprises a trunnion support piece that is attached to the mounting strap by a snap-on arrangement. A test button with an integrated trunnion portion is then frictionally snapped on and detachably attached to the trunnion support as shown. An exploded view of Fig. 23 is shown in Fig. 25 showing the trunnion support having a protruding dowel that engages the mating hole (circular opening) of the mounting strap. As the trunnion support is snapped onto the mounting strap (shown in Fig. 26) the dowel protrusion engages with the mating hole. Fig. 26 shows a front exploded view of how the trunnion support engages the mounting strap from the vantage point shown by arrow X.

Fig. 24 shows another embodiment of the two-piece test button of the present invention. The test button comprises a button support piece that is attached to the mounting strap in a snap-on arrangement. A void underneath a front portion of the button piece engages with the top (shown in dashed lines) of the support piece forming a pivot.

5 Although not shown, a gap underneath the rear portion of the test button allows a portion of a spring to rest therein where the spring is mounted onto the mounting strap by surrounding a dowel protrusion (not shown) emanating from the mounting strap. A similar spring arrangement can be configured for the first embodiment of the present invention, viz., the button piece with a trunnion configuration shown in Fig. 23.

10 Referring now to Fig. 27, there is shown an exploded view of Fig. 24 showing how the button support engages with the mounting strap by a snap-on arrangement of the legs of the button support which legs have engaging hooks. Note that the legs of the trunnion support of Fig. 26 also have engaging hooks. Referring back to Fig. 27, the button support has a protruding dowel configured to mate with the circular opening of the
15 mounting strap as the button support is snapped onto the mounting strap. Fig. 28 shows an exploded front view of how the button support engages the mounting strap viewed from vantage point shown by arrow Y.

Referring back to Fig. 1, electrical connections to existing household electrical wiring are made via binding screws 34 and 36 where, for example, screw 34 is an input
20 (or line) phase connection, and screw 36 is an output (or load) phase connection.

However, screw 34 can be an output phase connection and screw 34 an input phase or line connection. Screws 34 and 36 are one half of terminal pairs. Thus, two additional binding screws 38 and 40 (seen in Fig. 3) are located on the opposite side of the device
10. These additional binding screws provide line and load neutral connections,

25 respectively. A more detailed description of a GFCI device is provided in U.S. Patent 4,595,894, which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference. It should also be noted that binding screws 34, 36, 38 and 40 are exemplary of the types of wiring terminals that can be used to provide the electrical connections. Examples of other types of wiring terminals include set screws, pressure clamps, pressure plates, push-in type
30 connections, pigtails and quick-connect tabs.

Referring to Figs. 2-6, the conductive path between the line phase connection 34 and the load phase connection 36 includes contact arm 50 which is movable between stressed and unstressed positions, movable contact 52 mounted to the contact arm 50, contact arm 54 secured to or monolithically formed into the load phase connection 36 and fixed contact 56 mounted to the contact arm 54. The user accessible load phase connection for this embodiment includes terminal assembly 58 having two binding terminals 60 which are capable of engaging a prong of a male plug inserted therebetween. The conductive path between the line phase connection 34 and the user accessible load phase connection includes, contact arm 50, movable contact 62 mounted to contact arm 50, contact arm 64 secured to or monolithically formed into terminal assembly 58, and fixed contact 66 mounted to contact arm 64. These conductive paths are collectively called the phase conductive path.

Similarly, the conductive path between the line neutral connection 38 and the load neutral connection 40 includes, contact arm 70 which is movable between stressed and unstressed positions, movable contact 72 mounted to contact arm 70, contact arm 74 secured to or monolithically formed into load neutral connection 40, and fixed contact 76 mounted to the contact arm 74. The user accessible load neutral connection for this embodiment includes terminal assembly 78 having two binding terminals 80 which are capable of engaging a prong of a male plug inserted therebetween. The conductive path between the line neutral connection 38 and the user accessible load neutral connection includes, contact arm 70, movable contact 82 mounted to the contact arm 70, contact arm 84 secured to or monolithically formed into terminal assembly 78, and fixed contact 86 mounted to contact arm 84. These conductive paths are collectively called the neutral conductive path.

Referring to Fig. 2, the circuit interrupting portion has a circuit interrupter and electronic circuitry capable of sensing faults, e.g., current imbalances, on the hot and/or neutral conductors. In a preferred embodiment for the GFCI device, the circuit interrupter includes a coil assembly 90, a plunger 92 responsive to the energizing and de-energizing of the coil assembly and a banger 94 connected to the plunger 92. The banger 94 has a pair of banger dogs 96 and 98 which interact with a movable latching members 100 used

to set and reset electrical continuity in one or more conductive paths. The coil assembly 90 is activated in response to the sensing of a ground fault by, for example, the sense circuitry shown in Fig. 12.

The reset portion includes reset button 30, the movable latching members 100
5 connected to the reset button 30, latching fingers 102 and reset contacts 104 and 106 that temporarily activate the circuit interrupting portion when the reset button is depressed, when in the tripped position. Preferably, the reset contacts 104 and 106 are normally open momentary contacts. The latching fingers 102 are used to engage side R of each contact arm 50,70 and move the arms 50,70 back to the stressed position where contacts
10 52,62 touch contacts 56,66, respectively, and where contacts 72,82 touch contacts 76,86, respectively.

The movable latching members 102 are, in this embodiment, common to each portion (i.e., the circuit interrupting, reset and reset lockout portions) and used to
15 facilitate making, breaking or locking out of electrical continuity of one or more of the conductive paths. However, the circuit interrupting devices according to the present application also contemplate embodiments where there is no common mechanism or member between each portion or between certain portions. Further, the present application also contemplates using circuit interrupting devices that have circuit
interrupting, reset and reset lockout portions to facilitate making, breaking or locking out
20 of the electrical continuity of one or both of the phase or neutral conductive paths.

In the embodiment shown in Fig. 2 and 3, the reset lockout portion includes latching fingers 102 which after the device is tripped, engages side L of the movable arms 50,70 so as to block the movable arms 50,70 from moving. By blocking movement of the movable arms 50,70, contacts 52 and 56, contacts 62 and 66, contacts 72 and 76 and
25 contacts 82 and 86 are prevented from touching. Alternatively, only one of the movable arms 50 or 70 may be blocked so that their respective contacts are prevented from touching. Further, in this embodiment, latching fingers 102 act as an active inhibitor that prevents the contacts from touching. Alternatively, the natural bias of movable arms 50 and 70 can be used as a passive inhibitor that prevents the contacts from touching.

Referring now to Figs. 2 and 7-11, the mechanical components of the circuit interrupting and reset portions in various stages of operation are shown. For this part of the description, the operation will be described only for the phase conductive path, but the operation is similar for the neutral conductive path, if it is desired to open and close both conductive paths. In Fig. 2, the GFCI device is shown in a set position where movable contact arm 50 is in a stressed condition so that movable contact 52 is in electrical engagement with fixed contact 56 of contact arm 54. If the sensing circuitry of the GFCI device senses a ground fault, the coil assembly 90 is energized to draw plunger 92 into the coil assembly 90 so that banger 94 moves upwardly. As the banger moves upwardly, the banger front dog 98 strikes the latch member 100 causing it to pivot in a counterclockwise direction C (seen in Fig. 7) about the joint created by the top edge 112 and inner surface 114 of finger 110. The movement of the latch member 100 removes the latching finger 102 from engagement with side R of the remote end 116 of the movable contact arm 50, and permits the contact arm 50 to return to its pre-stressed condition opening contacts 52 and 56, seen in Fig 7.

After tripping, the coil assembly 90 is de-energized so that spring 93 returns plunger 92 to its original extended position and banger 94 moves to its original position releasing latch member 100. At this time, the latch member 100 is in a lockout position where latch finger 102 inhibits movable contact 52 from engaging fixed contact 56, as seen in Fig. 10. As noted, one or both latching fingers 102 can act as an active inhibitor that prevents the contacts from touching. Alternatively, the natural bias of movable arms 50 and 70 can be used as a passive inhibitor that prevents the contacts from touching.

To reset the GFCI device so that contacts 52 and 56 are closed and continuity in the phase conductive path is reestablished, the reset button 30 is depressed sufficiently to overcome the bias force of return spring 120 and move the latch member 100 in the direction of arrow A, seen in Fig. 8. While the reset button 30 is being depressed, latch finger 102 contacts side L of the movable contact arm 50 and continued depression of the reset button 30 forces the latch member to overcome the stress force exerted by the arm 50 causing the reset contact 104 on the arm 50 to close on reset contact 106. Closing the reset contacts activates the operation of the circuit interrupter by, for example simulating

a fault, so that plunger 92 moves the banger 94 upwardly striking the latch member 100 which pivots the latch finger 102, while the latch member 100 continues to move in the direction of arrow A. As a result, the latch finger 102 is lifted over side L of the remote end 116 of the movable contact arm 50 onto side R of the remote end of the movable
5 contact arm, as seen in Figs. 7 and 11. Contact arm 50 returns to its unstressed position, opening contacts 52 and 56 and contacts 62 and 66, so as to terminate the activation of the circuit interrupting portion, thereby de-energizing the coil assembly 90.

After the circuit interrupter operation is activated, the coil assembly 90 is de-energized so that so that plunger 92 returns to its original extended position, and banger
10 94 releases the latch member 100 so that the latch finger 102 is in a reset position, seen in Fig. 9. Release of the reset button causes the latching member 100 and movable contact arm 50 to move in the direction of arrow B (seen in Fig. 9) until contact 52 electrically engages contact 56, as seen in Fig. 2.

As noted above, if opening and closing of electrical continuity in the neutral
15 conductive path is desired, the above description for the phase conductive path is also applicable to the neutral conductive path.

In an alternative embodiment, the circuit interrupting devices may also include a trip portion that operates independently of the circuit interrupting portion so that in the event the circuit interrupting portion becomes non-operational the device can still be
20 tripped. Preferably, the trip portion is manually activated and uses mechanical components to break one or more conductive paths. However, the trip portion may use electrical circuitry and/or electro-mechanical components to break either the phase or neutral conductive path or both paths.

For the purposes of the present application, the structure or mechanisms for this
25 embodiment are also incorporated into a GFCI device, seen in Figs. 13-20, suitable for installation in a single-gang junction box in a home. However, the mechanisms according to the present application can be included in any of the various devices in the family of resettable circuit interrupting devices.

Turning now to Fig. 13, the GFCI device 200 according to this embodiment is similar to the GFCI device described in Figs. 1-12. Similar to Fig. 1, the GFCI device 200 has a housing 12 consisting of a relatively central body 14 to which a face or cover portion 16 and a rear portion 18 are, preferably, removably secured.

5 A trip actuator 202, preferably a button, which is part of the trip portion to be described in more detail below, extends through opening 28 in the face portion 16 of the housing 12. The trip actuator is used, in this exemplary embodiment, to mechanically trip the GFCI device, i.e., break electrical continuity in one or more of the conductive paths, independent of the operation of the circuit interrupting portion.

10 A reset actuator 30, preferably a button, which is part of the reset portion, extends through opening 32 in the face portion 16 of the housing 12. The reset button is used to activate the reset operation, which re-establishes electrical continuity in the open conductive paths, i.e., resets the device, if the circuit interrupting portion is operational.

 As in the above embodiment, electrical connections to existing household
15 electrical wiring are made via binding screws 34 and 36, where screw 34 is an input (or line) phase connection, and screw 36 is an output (or load) phase connection. It should be noted that two additional binding screws 38 and 40 (seen in Fig. 3) are located on the opposite side of the device 200. These additional binding screws provide line and load neutral connections, respectively. A more detailed description of a GFCI device is
20 provided in U.S. Patent 4,595,894, which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

 Referring to Figs. 4-6, 14 and 17, the conductive paths in this embodiment are substantially the same as those described above. The conductive path between the line phase connection 34 and the load phase connection 36 includes, contact arm 50 which is
25 movable between stressed and unstressed positions, movable contact 52 mounted to the contact arm 50, contact arm 54 secured to or monolithically formed into the load phase connection 36 and fixed contact 56 mounted to the contact arm 54 (seen in Figs. 4, 5 and 17). The user accessible load phase connection for this embodiment includes terminal assembly 58 having two binding terminals 60 which are capable of engaging a prong of a

male plug inserted therebetween. The conductive path between the line phase connection 34 and the user accessible load phase connection includes, contact arm 50, movable contact 62 mounted to contact arm 50, contact arm 64 secured to or monolithically formed into terminal assembly 58, and fixed contact 66 mounted to contact arm 64.

5 These conductive paths are collectively called the phase conductive path.

Similarly, the conductive path between the line neutral connection 38 and the load neutral connection 40 includes, contact arm 70 which is movable between stressed and unstressed positions, movable contact 72 mounted to contact arm 70, contact arm 74 secured to or monolithically formed into load neutral connection 40, and fixed contact 76
10 mounted to the contact arm 74 (seen in Figs. 4, 6 and 17). The user accessible load neutral connection for this embodiment includes terminal assembly 78 having two binding terminals 80 which are capable of engaging a prong of a male plug inserted therebetween. The conductive path between the line neutral connection 38 and the user accessible load neutral connection includes, contact arm 70, movable contact 82 mounted
15 to the contact arm 70, contact arm 84 secured to or monolithically formed into terminal assembly 78, and fixed contact 86 mounted to contact arm 84. These conductive paths are collectively called the neutral conductive path.

There is also shown in Fig. 14, mechanical components used during circuit interrupting and reset operations according to this embodiment of the present application.
20 Although these components shown in the drawings are electro-mechanical in nature, the present application also contemplates using semiconductor type circuit interrupting and reset components, as well as other mechanisms capable of making and breaking electrical continuity.

The circuit interrupting device according to this embodiment incorporates an
25 independent trip portion into the circuit interrupting device of Figs. 1-12. Therefore, a description of the circuit interrupting, reset and reset lockout portions are omitted.

Referring to Figs. 14 -16 an exemplary embodiment of the trip portion according to the present application includes a trip actuator 202, preferably a button, that is movable between a set position, where contacts 52 and 56 are permitted to close or make contact,

as seen in Fig. 14, and a trip position where contacts 52 and 56 are caused to open, as seen in Fig. 15. Spring 204 normally biases trip actuator 202 toward the set position. The trip portion also includes a trip arm 206 that extends from the trip actuator 202 so that a surface 208 of the trip arm 206 moves into contact with the movable latching member 100, when the trip button is moved toward the trip position. When the trip actuator 202 is in the set position, surface 208 of trip arm 202 can be in contact with or close proximity to the movable latching member 100, as seen in Fig. 14.

In operation, upon depression of the trip actuator 202, the trip actuator pivots about point T of pivot arm 210 (seen in Fig. 15) extending from strap 24 so that the surface 208 of the trip arm 206 can contact the movable latching member 100. As the trip actuator 202 is moved toward the trip position, trip arm 206 also enters the path of movement of the finger 110 associated with reset button 30 thus blocking the finger 102 from further movement in the direction of arrow A (seen in Fig. 15). By blocking the movement of the finger 110, the trip arm 206 inhibits the activation of the reset operation and, thus, inhibits simultaneous activation of the trip and reset operations. Further depression of the trip actuator 202 causes the movable latching member 100 to pivot about point T in the direction of arrow C (seen in Fig. 15). Pivotal movement of the latching member 100 causes latching finger 102 of latching arm 100 to move out of contact with the movable contact arm 50 so that the arm 50 returns to its unstressed condition, and the conductive path is broken. Resetting of the device is achieved as described above. An exemplary embodiment of the circuitry used to sense faults and reset the conductive paths, is shown in Fig. 18.

As noted above, if opening and closing of electrical continuity in the neutral conductive path is desired, the above description for the phase conductive path is also applicable to the neutral conductive path.

An alternative embodiment of the trip portion will be described with reference to Figs. 19 and 20. In this embodiment, the trip portion includes a trip actuator 202 that is movable between a set position, where contacts 52 and 56 are permitted to close or make contact, as seen in Fig. 19, and a trip position where contacts 52 and 56 are caused to

open, as seen in Fig. 20. Spring 220 normally biases trip actuator 202 toward the set position. The trip portion also includes a trip arm 224 that extends from the trip actuator 202 so that a distal end 226 of the trip arm is in movable contact with the movable latching member 100. As noted above, the movable latching member 100 is, in this
5 embodiment, common to the trip, circuit interrupting, reset and reset lockout portions and is used to make, break or lockout the electrical connections in the phase and/or neutral conductive paths.

In this embodiment, the movable latching member 100 includes a ramped portion 100a which facilitates opening and closing of electrical contacts 52 and 56 when the trip
10 actuator 202 is moved between the set and trip positions, respectively. To illustrate, when the trip actuator 202 is in the set position, distal end 226 of trip arm 224 contacts the upper side of the ramped portion 100a, seen in Fig. 19. When the trip actuator 202 is depressed, the distal end 226 of the trip arm 224 moves along the ramp and pivots the latching member 60 about point P in the direction of arrow C causing latching finger 102
15 of the latching member 100 to move out of contact with the movable contact arm 50 so that the arm 50 returns to its unstressed condition, and the conductive path is broken. Resetting of the device is achieved as described above.

The circuit interrupting device according to the present application can be used in electrical systems, shown in the exemplary block diagram of Fig. 21. The system 240
20 includes a source of power 242, such as ac power in a home, at least one circuit interrupting device, e.g., circuit interrupting device 10 or 200, electrically connected to the power source, and one or more loads 244 connected to the circuit interrupting device. As an example of one such system, ac power supplied to single gang junction box in a home may be connected to a GFCI device having one of the above described reverse
25 wiring fault protection, independent trip or reset lockout features, or any combination of these features may be combined into the circuit interrupting device. Household appliances that are then plugged into the device become the load or loads of the system.

As noted, although the components used during circuit interrupting and device reset operations are electro-mechanical in nature, the present application also

contemplates using electrical components, such as solid state switches and supporting circuitry, as well as other types of components capable of making and breaking electrical continuity in the conductive path.

5 While there have been shown and described and pointed out the fundamental features of the invention, it will be understood that various omissions and substitutions and changes of the form and details of the device described and illustrated and in its operation may be made by those skilled in the art, without departing from the spirit of the invention.